New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Volume 19, No. 11, January 2, 1991
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New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.1 percent in November 1990, up from both the 5.5 percent in October and 5.8 percent one year ago. The over the year jobless rate increase reverses a trend of year-to-year declines that had begun in mid-1987. The current rate is still low by historical standards - the second-lowest November rate since 1978. The number of unemployed persons in New Mexico rose 3,800 over October and is now 2,000 higher than in November 1989. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 5.8 percent in November, up six-tenths of a point over the year. The number of unemployed in the U.S. is now 716,000 more than in November 1989, an increase of 11 percent, while unemployment in New Mexico increased by 5 percent over the same period.

The total number of employed persons in New Mexico, as measured by the household survey, was down by 3,900 or 0.6 percent over the year. This is the second straight month that total employment in New Mexico has shown an over-the-year decline (the rate of growth has been declining since January 1990, when it was 3.3 percent). U.S. employment was down 557,000 over November 1989 for a decline of 0.5 percent, close to New Mexico's in percentage terms.

Statewide nonagricultural wage and salary employment, as measured by an employer payroll survey, was estimated at 574,000 in November, up just slightly (+200) over October. The goods producing sector of the state's economy lost 700 jobs over the month, the result of seasonal decreases in food manufacturing and construction. The other goods producing industry, mining, added jobs during November, as higher oil prices continued to boost employment in oil and gas extraction. Oil and gas is now up by 500 jobs since September. The service producing sector added 900 jobs during November, also caused by seasonal changes - holiday hiring in retail trade and transportation and largely education-related employment increases in local government. All of the service sector seasonal changes were not on the positive side however, as tourism related industries such as lodging and eating & drinking places lost jobs during the month.

Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico has added 5,400 jobs over the last twelve months, a 0.9 percent growth rate. The loss of jobs in construction was severe enough (-2,600) to more than offset employment gains in mining and manufacturing, resulting in an overall goods producing sector loss of 1,700 jobs over the year.

(Continued on page 15)

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	699,500	700,100	701,400	-,600	-1,900
Employment	657,100	661,500	661,000	-4,400	-3,900
Unemployment	42,400	38,600	40,400	+3,800	+2,000
Rate	6.1%	5.5%	5.8%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM NOV 1990	REVISED OCT 1990	REVISED NOV 1989	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1990	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	574,000	573,800	568,600	200	5,400
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	87,200	87,900	88,900	-700	-1,700
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	486,800	485,900	479,700	900	7,100
MINING	15,200	14,900	14,900	300	300
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	8,900	8,700	8,700	200	200
CONSTRUCTION	28,700	29,000	31,300	-300	-2,600
MANUFACTURING	43,300	44,000	42,700	-700	600
DURABLE GOODS	28,800	28,900	28,700	-100	100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,600	0	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,100	6,200	5,600	-100	500
Transportation Equipment	5,300	5,300	5,400	0	-100
Other Durable Goods	12,200	12,200	12,200	0	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,500	15,100	14,000	-600	500
Food & Kindred Products	5,100	5,600	4,700	-500	400
Textile & Apparel	2,500	2,600	2,600	-100	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,900	6,700	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,700	28,600	29,400	100	-700
TRANSPORTATION	14,400	14,300	14,500	100	-100
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,900	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,300	7,200	7,200	100	100
Other Transportation	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,300	14,300	14,900	0	-600
Communication	6,100	6,100	6,400	0	-300
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,200	8,500	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	135,700	135,100	135,700	600	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,700	24,700	24,600	0	100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,200	14,000	0	200
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,500	10,600	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	111,000	110,400	111,100	600	-100
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,200	4,300	4,200	-100	0
General Merchandise Stores	13,800	13,400	13,000	400	800
Food Stores	15,100	15,100	15,600	0	-500
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,100	14,100	14,300	0	-200
Apparel & Accessories	5,600	5,400	5,800	200	-200
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,400	4,500	200	100
Eating & Drinking Places	41,400	41,600	41,000	-200	400
Miscellaneous Retail	12,200	12,100	12,700	100	-500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,300	26,300	26,700	0	-400
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,700	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	-200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
SERVICES	143,200	143,700	138,500	-500	4,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,900	12,200	11,400	-300	500
Personal Services	6,100	6,100	5,600	0	500
Business Services	19,000	19,200	19,000	-200	0
Health Services	34,500	34,500	33,200	0	1,300
Legal Services	4,400	4,500	4,500	-100	-100
Educational Services	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
Social Services	8,800	8,700	8,500	100	300
Membership Organizations	11,100	11,300	10,400	-200	700
Engineering & Management Services	23,500	23,500	23,500	0	0
Other Services	17,500	17,300	16,400	200	1,100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	152,900	152,200	149,400	700	3,500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,500	31,700	31,100	-200	400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	121,400	120,500	118,300	900	3,100
State Government 2/	53,800	54,100	53,200	-300	600
Universities	24,900	25,100	24,700	-200	200
Local Government	67,600	66,400	65,100	1,200	2,500
Schools	41,800	41,300	40,400	500	1,400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Albuquerque, following the statewide trend, experienced an unemployment rate increase in November. The area's jobless rate was 4.8 percent in November 1990, up two-tenths of a percentage point from October and a tenth of a point from last November's rate of 4.7%. The number of unemployed persons in Albuquerque has actually fallen by 100 since last November; however, the labor force is also down (-5,300) over the year. Albuquerque's November unemployment rate is one and three-tenths lower than the statewide rate and has been below the statewide rate for most of the past decade.

The Albuquerque area experienced a loss of 700 nonagricultural payroll jobs in November, according to the monthly survey of employers. The major contributors to the decline were construction, state government, lodging and eating / drinking places, and amusements & recreational facilities. A significant drop also occurred in food processing, as is usual for this time of year. On the plus side, much of retail trade employment was boosted by seasonal hiring for the holidays; but the gain was not quite as large as in most previous October-November periods. Job losses recorded in construction and services (primarily amusement and recreation) are about what is expected at this time of year.

For the past few months, Albuquerque's job totals have been barely above the year ago figures. Now in November, for the first time since August 1987, total nonagricultural employment has dipped slightly below the level of a year ago. The ongoing construction slump is by far the largest contributor to the decrease, but a sizeable job reduction has also occurred in durable goods manufacturing. Among the components of this sector, only electronic equipment shows a year-to-year gain; and even this gain is extremely modest. Services shows a substantial 1,500 job increase since a year ago, but a portion of this growth is at the expense of other sectors: employee leasing businesses have experienced significant growth and are categorized within the services division, but the leased employees may actually work in any industry. State government also shows solid growth over the past twelve months; more than half this increase is in education.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	262,300	263,600	267,600	-1,300	-5,300
Employment	249,700	251,500	254,900	-1,800	-5,200
Unemployment	12,600	12,100	12,700	+.500	- 100
Rate	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM NOV 1990	REVISED OCT 1990	REVISED NOV 1989	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1990	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	243,800	244,500	244,100	-700	-300
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	32,800	33,300	35,200	-500	-2,400
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	211,000	211,200	208,900	-200	2,100
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	12,000	12,200	13,900	-200	-1,900
MANUFACTURING	20,700	21,000	21,200	-300	-500
Durable Goods	14,700	14,800	15,200	-100	-500
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,200	6,000	-200	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,600	12,700	0	-100
Transportation	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,500	5,500	5,700	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,800	61,300	61,800	500	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,800	14,700	14,700	100	100
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,600	0	0
Nondurable Goods	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100
RETAIL TRADE	47,000	46,600	47,100	400	-100
General Merchandise Stores	5,600	5,300	5,700	300	-100
Food Stores	5,200	5,200	5,400	0	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	18,200	18,400	18,100	-200	100
Other Retail Trade	13,000	12,700	13,000	300	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,100	14,300	100	-100
Depository Institutions	4,400	4,300	4,800	100	-400
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,800	4,800	4,500	0	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	72,300	72,600	70,800	-300	1,500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,900	3,600	-100	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,600	0	200
Business Services	11,800	11,900	11,300	-100	500
Health Services	16,400	16,400	15,800	0	600
Social Services	3,700	3,600	3,700	100	0
Membership Organizations	3,300	3,400	3,400	-100	-100
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	16,900	17,000	100	0
Other Services	13,500	13,700	13,400	-200	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,100	50,600	49,300	-500	800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,400	13,500	13,500	-100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,700	37,100	35,800	-400	900
State Government 2/	14,400	15,000	13,700	-600	700
Local Government	22,300	22,100	22,100	200	200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY)

The Las Cruces unemployment rate rose by six-tenths of a percentage point in November to 6.1 percent, identical to the statewide rate. In 1989, the November unemployment rate stood at 5.8 percent in the Las Cruces MSA, also identical to statewide. Total employment in Las Cruces, as measured by the household survey, fell by 900 during November and the number of unemployed increased by 300. Total employment in Dona Ana County is now unchanged from the 1989 level. In contrast to both the state as a whole and to Albuquerque, the Dona Ana County labor force is still up slightly (200 for +0.3%) over the year.

Estimates based on the monthly employer survey in Las Cruces show a gain of 450 jobs in November. Nearly half of this increase resulted from seasonal hiring in the food processing industry, and nearly half occurred in public schools (classified in local government). General merchandise stores also contributed with normal seasonal hiring, and all other major industries held steady over the month.

On a year-to-year basis, the number of payroll jobs in Las Cruces continues to be modestly above the 1989 level. Educational establishments in both state and local government have added a significant number of jobs, while more moderate growth has occurred in food stores and eating & drinking places. The apparent growth in nondurable goods manufacturing is mostly the result of a slight shift in the timing of hiring for seasonal food processing work. In sharp contrast to Albuquerque and other areas of New Mexico which have experienced a severe loss of construction jobs, Las Cruces's construction industry continues to maintain its 1989 level of employment.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	60,700	61,300	60,500	- 600	+ 200
Employment	57,000	57,900	57,000	- 900	0
Unemployment	3,700	3,400	3,500	300	+ 200
Rate	6.1%	5.5%	5.8%		

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE AND LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES)

The Santa Fe MSA unemployment rate remained low in November, at 3.9 percent; however, it was up from the revised October rate of 3.7 percent, and five tenths of a percentage point above last year's November rate. As was the case statewide, this is the first month in some time (back to 1987) that the Santa Fe jobless rate came in above year ago levels. The preliminary November unemployment rate in Santa Fe County was 4.4% (4.2% in October) and the rate in Los Alamos County was a 1.7% (1.8% in October). The Santa Fe MSA includes both Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.

Total payroll employment showed no change in the Santa Fe area between October and November, according to estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. Following the pattern of previous years, November brought seasonal job gains in retail trade which were offset by seasonal job cutbacks in construction and hotels & lodging places. All other sectors maintained their October levels.

On a year-to-year basis, job growth continues to be slightly more than three percent for the third consecutive month, although this is down from the four percent levels posted during the summer months. This record makes 1990 Santa Fe's best for employment growth since 1986. There are 1,800 more jobs now than in November 1989. State government, retail trade and services were the leaders in job growth over the last year. Among the industry divisions, only construction shows an over-the-year job loss; but Santa Fe's construction decline is moderate compared to Albuquerque's.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	69,200	69,900	67,700	- 700	+1,500
Employment	66,500	67,300	65,400	- 800	+1,100
Unemployment	2,700	2,600	2,300	+ 100	+ 400
Rate	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1990	REVISED OCT 1990	REVISED NOV 1989	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1990	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	45,000	44,550	44,300	450	700
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	6,150	5,950	6,050	200	100
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	38,850	38,600	38,250	250	600
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
MANUFACTURING	3,800	3,600	3,700	200	100
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	2,300	2,100	2,100	200	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,500	1,500	1,650	0	-150
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,450	9,400	9,300	50	150
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,450	8,400	8,300	50	150
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,150	1,250	50	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	6,000	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
SERVICES	7,800	7,800	7,800	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,400	18,200	17,800	200	600
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,300	4,400	-100	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,200	13,900	13,400	300	800
State Government 3/	7,900	7,800	7,500	100	400
Local Government	6,300	6,100	5,900	200	400

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1990	REVISED OCT 1990	REVISED NOV 1989	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1990	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	59,150	59,150	57,350	0	1,800
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	4,500	4,600	4,650	-100	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	54,650	54,550	52,700	100	1,950
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,700	2,800	-100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,800	1,800	1,750	0	50
Durable Goods	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	600	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	950	950	950	0	0
Transportation	500	500	450	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	450	450	500	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,500	11,300	10,900	200	600
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	10,550	10,350	9,950	200	600
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,050	1,050	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	4,300	4,300	3,900	0	400
Other Retail Trade	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
SERVICES	15,700	15,800	15,100	-100	600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,200	2,300	2,100	-100	100
Health Services	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Other Services	9,700	9,700	9,300	0	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,400	24,400	23,650	0	750
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,700	1,700	1,650	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,700	22,000	0	700
State Government 4/	18,200	18,200	17,500	0	700
Local Government	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

4/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989
MINING	$541.63	$569.32	$561.51	43.4	45.4	45.8	12.48	12.54	12.26
CONSTRUCTION	$448.81	$424.05	$426.38	41.1	39.3	37.6	10.92	10.79	11.34
MANUFACTURING	$363.01	$355.51	$353.53	38.7	39.9	39.5	9.38	8.91	8.95
Durable Goods	$398.58	$383.68	$380.03	42.0	41.3	40.3	9.49	9.29	9.43
Nondurable Goods	$289.92	$302.44	$295.24	32.0	37.2	37.9	9.06	8.13	7.79
COMMUNICATIONS	$532.27	$579.09	$581.40	37.3	39.8	42.1	14.27	14.55	13.81
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$629.15	$639.90	$616.19	43.6	45.0	43.0	14.43	14.22	14.33
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$209.50	$216.74	$214.81	30.1	30.7	30.6	6.96	7.06	7.02
Wholesale Trade	$341.53	$342.23	$362.07	35.8	36.1	38.6	9.54	9.48	9.38
Retail Trade	$181.78	$189.98	$185.31	28.9	29.5	29.0	6.29	6.44	6.39
BANKING	$250.83	$252.71	$250.13	36.3	37.0	37.5	6.91	6.83	6.67
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989
MANUFACTURING	$382.44	$378.22	$357.29	41.3	40.8	40.1	9.26	9.27	8.91
Durable Goods	$432.42	$424.15	$367.82	43.9	42.5	38.8	9.85	9.98	9.48
Nondurable Goods	$281.94	$287.25	$332.90	36.1	37.5	42.9	7.81	7.66	7.76

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

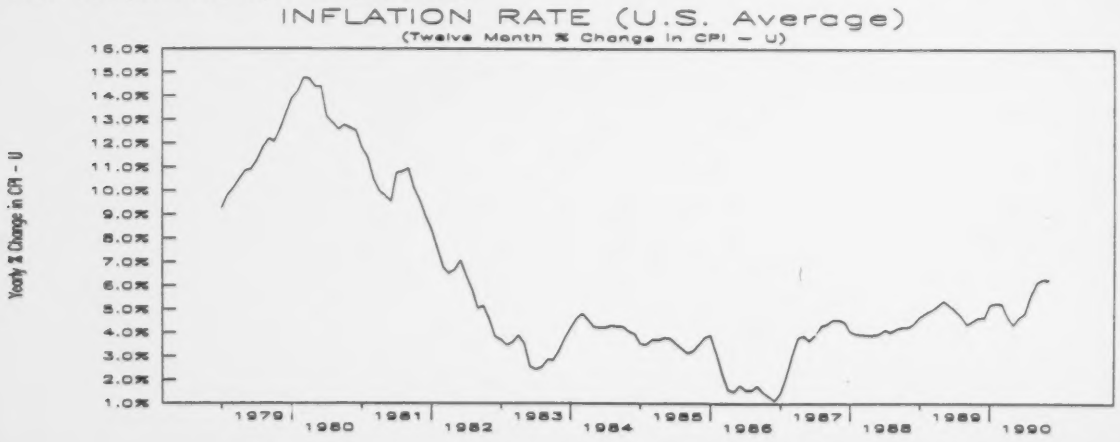
Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Oct. '90-Nov. '90	Nov. '89-Nov. '90
CPI-U	133.8	133.5	125.9	0.2%	6.3%
CPI-W	132.2	131.9	124.4	0.2%	6.3%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	452,600	407,100	45,500	10.1%
1976	476,000	432,000	44,000	9.2%
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1989 JAN.	673,000	627,800	45,200	6.7%
FEB.	682,500	634,200	48,300	7.1%
MAR.	691,900	640,600	51,300	7.4%
APR.	693,200	644,900	48,300	7.0%
MAY.	695,400	649,600	45,800	6.6%
JUN.	705,300	651,500	53,800	7.6%
JUL.	705,400	657,800	47,600	6.7%
AUG.	704,100	656,300	47,800	6.8%
SEP.	704,200	661,200	43,000	6.1%
OCT.	705,300	663,500	41,800	5.9%
NOV.	701,400	661,000	40,400	5.8%
DEC.	702,300	663,500	38,800	5.5%
1990 JAN.	689,200	648,700	40,500	5.9%
FEB.	694,600	651,700	42,900	6.2%
MAR.	699,700	654,000	45,700	6.5%
APR.	702,100	655,400	46,700	6.7%
MAY.	705,500	659,800	45,700	6.5%
JUN.	712,900	659,900	53,000	7.4%
JUL.	711,600	665,000	46,600	6.5%
AUG.	706,100	663,300	42,800	6.1%
SEP.	701,600	662,100	39,500	5.6%
OCT.	700,100	661,500	38,600	5.5%
Prel. NOV.	699,500	657,100	42,400	6.1%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-600	-4,400	3,800	0.6
YEAR AGO	-1,900	-3,900	2,000	0.3
2 YRS. AGO	8,900	10,500	-1,600	-0.3
3 YRS. AGO	15,000	27,800	-12,800	-2.0
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.1%	-0.7%	9.8%	
YEAR AGO	-0.3%	-0.6%	5.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.3%	1.6%	-3.6%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.2%	4.4%	-23.2%	

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	93,775	85,847	7,928	8.5%
1976	96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7%
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1989 JAN.	122,095	114,786	7,309	6.0%
FEB.	121,906	115,023	6,883	5.6%
MAR.	122,223	115,844	6,378	5.2%
APR.	122,576	116,347	6,229	5.1%
MAY.	123,196	117,039	6,156	5.0%
JUN.	125,569	118,719	6,850	5.5%
JUL.	126,238	119,502	6,736	5.3%
AUG.	125,444	119,092	6,352	5.1%
SEP.	123,828	117,498	6,330	5.1%
OCT.	124,416	118,194	6,222	5.0%
NOV.	124,664	118,168	6,495	5.2%
DEC.	123,998	117,698	6,300	5.1%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,790	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,900	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-199	-688	489	0.4
YEAR AGO	157	-557	716	0.6
2 YRS. AGO	2,221	1,311	911	0.7
3 YRS. AGO	4,221	3,811	411	0.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.2%	-0.6%	7.3%	
YEAR AGO	0.1%	-0.5%	11.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	1.1%	14.5%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.5%	3.3%	6.0%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

OCTOBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1990 STATE	(Prel.) Oct. 1990 RANKING	(Prel.) Oct. 1990 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.1%
ALABAMA	2	7.3%
MICHIGAN	3	7.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	6.6%
MISSISSIPPI	5	6.4%
ALASKA	5	6.4%
FLORIDA	7	6.2%
ARKANSAS	8	6.1%
MONTANA	8	6.1%
LOUISIANA	10	6.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	10	6.0%
MISSOURI	12	5.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	12	5.9%
GEORGIA	14	5.8%
ILLINIOS	15	5.7%
CALIFORNIA	15	5.7%
OHIO	17	5.6%
NEW MEXICO	18	5.5%
RHODE ISLAND	18	5.5%
NEW JERSEY	20	5.4%
NEW YORK	20	5.4%
OREGON	20	5.4%
DELAWARE	20	5.4%
NEVADA	24	5.3%
TEXAS	24	5.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	5.2%
TENNESSEE	26	5.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	5.1%
INDIANA	28	5.1%
MAINE	28	5.1%
OKLAHOMA	31	5.0%
CONNECTICUT	32	4.8%
KENTUCKY	33	4.7%
IDAHO	34	4.6%
ARIZONA	34	4.6%
WASHINGTON	34	4.6%
MARYLAND	37	4.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	4.4%
VERMONT	38	4.4%
KANSAS	38	4.4%
WYOMING	38	4.4%
VIRGINIA	42	4.2%
MINNESOTA	42	4.2%
COLORADO	44	4.1%
IOWA	44	4.1%
UTAH	46	3.9%
WISCONSIN	47	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	3.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	3.5%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.0%

1989 STATE	Oct. 1989 RANKING	Oct. 1989 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.4%
MICHIGAN	2	7.7%
LOUISIANA	3	6.6%
MISSISSIPPI	4	6.5%
ALASKA	5	6.4%
ALABAMA	5	6.4%
ILLINIOS	7	6.3%
ARKANSAS	8	6.1%
TEXAS	9	6.0%
NEW MEXICO	10	5.9%
GEORGIA	10	5.9%
FLORIDA	12	5.7%
OHIO	13	5.6%
WASHINGTON	14	5.5%
MISSOURI	15	5.3%
WYOMING	15	5.3%
INDIANA	15	5.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	5.3%
MONTANA	19	5.2%
OREGON	20	5.0%
KENTUCKY	21	4.9%
COLORADO	21	4.9%
OKLAHOMA	21	4.9%
NEW JERSEY	24	4.8%
TENNESSEE	25	4.7%
NEVADA	25	4.7%
ARIZONA	25	4.7%
NEW YORK	28	4.6%
CALIFORNIA	28	4.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	30	4.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30	4.4%
RHODE ISLAND	32	4.3%
VIRGINIA	33	4.2%
IOWA	33	4.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	35	4.1%
IDAHO	35	4.1%
WISCONSIN	37	4.0%
KANSAS	37	4.0%
UTAH	39	3.9%
MAINE	39	3.9%
CONNECTICUT	39	3.9%
MINNESOTA	42	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	42	3.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	3.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	42	3.8%
DELAWARE	46	3.6%
VERMONT	47	3.4%
MARYLAND	48	3.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	49	3.1%
NEBRASKA	50	2.8%
HAWAII	51	2.4%

MONTHLY LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - November 1990

(News releases referred to in this section are available from the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington D.C. 20212 - Phone 202-523-1913)

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On December 7, 1990 the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that employment fell sharply and unemployment rose in November. The civilian worker unemployment rate increased from 5.7 to 5.9 percent. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 5.7 to 5.9 percent this month (seasonally adjusted). November's unemployment rate was the highest since October 1987, when it was 6.0 percent. The quarterly average unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 5.3% in the second quarter and 5.6% in the third quarter of 1990.

The unemployment rate for manufacturing workers rose nearly a percentage point in November to 6.6 percent, reflecting the escalating pace of factory job cutbacks. The rate for construction workers reached 13.6 percent.

Nonfarm employment, as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 265,000 in November, as manufacturing, construction, and retail trade suffered significant losses. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, fell by 450,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. Both surveys reflect similar weakness in employment.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) again decreased by two-tenths of a percentage point to 62.5 percent in November. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 126.231 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.3 percent, were also down over the month, after seasonal adjustment, which is consistent with the overall pattern of indicators. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 39,000 for a .03 percent rise. Over the same period, the noninstitutional population increased by 1.591 million or by 0.8 percent. The growth in the national labor force is clearly not keeping pace with the growth in the population.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 282,000 in November to a seasonally adjusted level of 7.355 million as the civilian worker unemployment rose from 5.7 to 5.9 percent. Since November 1989, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 703,000 or 10.5 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for November shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 5.4 percent (up three-tenths of a point), for women 20 and older the rate was 5.1 percent (up two-tenths of a point), while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up 0.3 of a percentage point to 16.5 percent.

The November unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was up by 0.6 percentage point from 11.8 percent to 12.4 percent, and the rate for Hispanics was up five-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 8.6 percent from 8.1 percent the month before (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by two-tenths of a point to 5.1 percent. The unemployment picture has darkened for all population sectors, but more so for Blacks and Hispanics.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 450,000 in November to 117.261 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio dropped by three-tenths of a point to 62.1 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, fell by 575,000 over the year or by 0.5 percent. The employment-to-population ratio has fallen by nine-tenths of a percentage point in the last year. The civilian labor force (124.616 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.0 percent) were down over the month by 168,000 and 0.2 of a percentage point respectively.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up by half of a week in November to 12.4 weeks - it was 11.6 weeks in November of 1989. The median duration of unemployment was down by 0.2 of a week to 5.8 in November - this measure has increased by one full week from November 1989. 1.776 million (24 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in November.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 51.7 in November, up by nine-tenths of a point from the previous month but up by a drastic 4.3 percentage points from last November. Job losers totaled 3.815 million in November, as opposed to 994 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force and new entrants constituted the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 835,000 in the third quarter of 1990, essentially unchanged from the previous quarter. This is surprising in light of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The nonfarm payroll employment exhibited marked deterioration in November, dropping by 265,000 to 110,167. The revised October drop had been 180,000. Exceptionally large job losses were reported in manufacturing, especially in durable goods. Construction and retail trade experienced substantial declines for the second month in a row, and weakness was evident in most other industries as well.

The decline in manufacturing employment was 200,000 over the month, as declines were widespread throughout this sector. The largest decline occurred in motor vehicle manufacturing, where employment has been down since July. November's drop in motor vehicle manufacturing was 55,000, reflecting plants temporarily shut down to prevent excessive inventory buildup. Employment also fell in industries that supply materials for auto manufacturing such as fabricated metals, rubber and plastics, and apparel and other textile products. Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment decreased substantially in industrial machinery and electronic equipment, about 15,000 jobs in each, and in those industries linked to the construction industry such as lumber and furniture. Manufacturing has lost 750,000 jobs since its peak level in January of 1989.

Construction, which has been losing employment since the spring of 1990, lost an additional 60,000 jobs in November, following an even larger drop in October. In the last six months, construction industry employment has fallen by some 250,000 jobs.

In the mining sector, there was a 5,000 job gain in November, mainly in oil and gas extraction, which is picking up due to the increase in oil prices.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.4 percent of the civilian labor force in November up by a tenth of a point since October. Job losers are now 3.1 percent of the civilian labor force (up three-tenths of a point since October), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 4.8 percent (up, by four-tenths of a point) of the civilian labor force 25 years and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 5.7 percent, up again this month, from 5.5 percent last month and 5.4 percent in August. A variant unemployment rate accounting for involuntary part-time workers was 8.2 percent in November, up from 7.9 percent in October and 7.8 percent in September. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990, up from 8.0 in the second quarter. Discouraged workers were 7.9 percent of the civilian labor force in the third quarter of last year.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The Income Support Division of the New Mexico Human Services Department has issued the Monthly Statistical Report dated November 1990. The report provides information and analysis showing that the number of New Mexico Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Food Stamp cases are continuing to increase. There are now almost nine percent more AFDC cases and thirteen percent more Food Stamp cases in the state than there were one year ago. The recent increase is not without historical precedent in the state: between 1979 and 1981 the number of AFDC cases increased by about 3,000 and between 1978 and 1980 the number of Food Stamp cases almost doubled. Recently, however, the level of participation in the AFDC program has exceeded previous records and Food Stamp participation is at a post-1982 recession high. The number of Food Stamp cases peaked at 64,646 in March 1980 and steadily declined for the next eight years. The turning point was May 1989 - since then the number of Food Stamp cases has steadily climbed. The number of AFDC cases reached an all-time high of 20,503 in September 1990. The previous record caseload was 19,763 in February, 1981. The sharp upward trend began in October 1989.

The Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce recently released data on annual averages through 1989 for the average wage per job for the United States, all states, metropolitan areas and counties. The average wage per job in the United States as a whole was $22,130 in 1989, up from $21,403 in 1988 for an increase of 3.3 percent. Overall, metropolitan area wages were somewhat higher than non-metropolitan wages for the country. New Mexico's average wage per job in 1989 was $18,708, up by $459 or 2.6 percent from the 1988 average of $18,239. The average wage per job in the Albuquerque MSA went from $19,358 in 1988 to $19,917 in 1989 for a 2.9 percent increase. New Mexico and Albuquerque average wages per job are less than those in the country as a whole and have increased at a slower rate.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor published its annual report on the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program in November 1990. This program collects information on layoffs involving 50 or more persons. The New Mexico (MLS) program reported 22 mass layoff events involving 5,185 workers losing jobs in 1989. "Seasonal work" was the reason cited by employers in 14 of these layoffs. Separations were concentrated in nonmanufacturing industries, which accounted for 4 out of 5 separated workers. Within nonmanufacturing, two-fifths of separations came from the services industry, and an additional one-fifth was accounted for by layoffs in wholesale and retail trade. The proportion of separated workers filing initial claims for unemployment insurance was 54 percent in 1989, while in 1988 only 39 percent filed initial claims. Over the year, a higher proportion of claims were reported in the services and transportation & utilities sectors. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 56 percent of unemployment insurance initial claimants were Hispanic.

The **New Mexico Business Current Report** for November 1990 features an article by James A. McCormick entitled "The Construction Industry in New Mexico", an analysis of the sector based on information from the "Census of Construction Industries" and data from the Current Employment Statistics Program of the N.M. Department of Labor. The latest Census of Construction Industries contains data from 1987, providing insight into the structure of the construction industry in New Mexico. According to the Census of Construction Industries, there were 10,789 establishments engaged in construction, land subdivision, or development activities in New Mexico in 1987. Most of these businesses were quite small - 66 percent had no employees at all, and another 21 percent employed fewer than 5 people. Only 13 percent employed 5 or more workers. Establishments employing 5 or more workers accounted for more than 75 percent of the total value of construction business conducted in the state. The article goes on to state that there was $2.8 billion of business done in the state construction sector during 1987. The 3,707 establishments with employment accounted for $2.4 billion. Of this, $1.1 billion was value-added: $839 million went for the cost of materials, fuels, power, and rental of equipment and buildings; and $577 million was paid to subcontractors. On average, these businesses employed 29,139 people, with payrolls of $500 million.

Construction is an industry subject to dramatic cyclical fluctuations in employment, as shown by data from the Current Employment Statistics program. An overview of the last twenty years shows that the early 1970's were a period of accelerated growth. Employment in construction doubled in eight years, from 17,400 jobs

in 1970 to 35,000 in 1978. Industry employment remained at or near this level until 1980, when it fell to 32,100 jobs. A renewed expansion began in 1983 and employment reached 37,500 in 1985. Since then, the level of employment has been steadily declining every year. [New Mexico Department of Labor figures show that 29,100 people were working in the field in September 1990. This figure is 22 percent below the average for 1985 and represents the smallest construction work force since 1976.- NMLMR] **The New Mexico Business** article also contains a table giving average hourly earnings by sector for 1989, giving the construction sector as index base at 100 percent. The mining sector is then indexed at 107.9 percent, manufacturing at 77.4 percent, trade at 62 percent, transportation and utilities at 125.9 percent and depository institutions at 58.7 percent. The table clearly shows that construction jobs are among the better paid jobs in the state of New Mexico.

Albuquerque Area

Lieber's Luggage has opened a new store on Menaul NE in Albuquerque. The new 6,000-square-foot two-story outlet consolidates business operations previously divided among three Albuquerque locations.

Pancho's Mexican Buffet will open its second Albuquerque restaurant in the spring of 1991 near San Mateo and Montgomery Boulevards NE. Construction is currently under way on the 6,200-square-foot restaurant. It is expected to employ about 70 people, most of them part-time employees, according to a spokeswoman from the company's headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas. Pancho's first Albuquerque restaurant opened in 1970 on east Central and employs about 60 people. Pancho's operates 64 restaurants in seven states. Its 65th store will open soon in Amarillo, Texas.

Amtech Technology Corp. of Santa Fe is expanding its operations to Albuquerque. Amtech plans to open an Albuquerque office late this year that will employ initially 20 people. Most of the employees will be relocated from Santa Fe. Amtech designs, manufactures and installs fully automated identification systems used in the transportation industry. The identification systems permit remote identification of objects such as automobiles and railroad cars. They are used in electronic and toll collection and in rail, ship, and air transportation to track cargo. The Albuquerque office will be in an 11,500 square-foot building on Balloon NE. Amtech Technology Corp. is the design, engineering and manufacturing subsidiary of Amtech Corp., a publicly held company based in Dallas.

Carlsbad / Loving Area:

The **Carlsbad Mental Health Association (CMHA)** board of directors has approved a bid of $401,470 from Courson Construction of Carlsbad for construction of a 7,000 square-foot building at 914 N. Canal Street. Completion is expected in April 1991.

Volt Technical Services and Volt Temporary Services, both divisions of Volt Information Science Inc., have won a bid to provide the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) with temporary and short-term employees. Approximately 100 contract employees of Peak Technical Services Inc. will be assumed by Volt beginning in November 1990. The contract period is for one year with a renewal option for another year and is worth more than $1 million.

Motel Stevens is undergoing expansion, modernization and redecoration. According to the motel manager, the $2 million project is expected to be finished May 1991. About 25 local contractors are involved in the project.

Catron County:

The Catron County Commission has appealed the U.S. Forest Service's recommendation of an allotment of no more than 3.6 million board feet in the **Eagle Peak-Buzzard Timber Sale**. The commission stated that the local economy would be severely affected by the reduction in sales of timber from Gila National Forest land. The commission alleges that the decision calling for the timber sale to be reduced from 27.4 million board feet to 3.6 million board feet was recommended without consideration given to the economic stability of the community.

Clovis Area:

According to an article in the Clovis News-Journal, local officials are banking on the **expansion of Cannon Air Force Base** to trigger economic growth in the Clovis/Curry County area. A Planning Authority for Cannon Expansion (PACE) has been formed with representatives of Clovis, Curry County, Portales and Roosevelt County. With about 1500 military personnel expecting to be transferred to CAFB by December 1991, local officials are projecting a short spurt in growth. Local officials feel the added work force will provide an opportunity for industries to consider locating in Clovis or Curry County.

Estancia Area:

The Torrance County Detention Facility opened in late November. According to Peggy Wilson, Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) spokeswoman, the firm anticipates filling the facility with federal prisoners within a few weeks. Opponents of the jail succeeded in getting Congress to pass federal legislation requiring private jails to meet certain standards before they can be used by U.S. Marshals to house federal prisoners.

Farmington Area:

The growth of the methane gas extraction industry and the extension of the federal tax credits for another two years has sparked a growing interest in the San Juan County area. **Trigon Engineering Inc.** of Denver opened a Farmington office in late November. The office could bring up to 25 new jobs to San Juan County.

Gallup Area

Fort Wingate Army Depot will close in mid-1992, two years earlier than had been earlier announced, according to U.S. Army officials. The facility employs about 75 civilian workers.

Grants / Milan Area:

National Emergency Water Systems Inc., is considering locating a private water testing lab in Grants. According to David P. Groat, President of National Emergency Water Systems, New Mexico does not have an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved lab and it would be their intent to build an EPA and Food and Drug Administration approved water testing lab within the next two years. The water purity testing facility would employ about 50 people.

A motion picture film container, reel manufacturer and distributor, **Dunhill Inc.**, plans to locate a plant in Milan. Dunhill, a California-based company, has designed and engineered a steel film container that is expected to become the industry standard.

Hobbs / Lovington Area:

The Kensington Residential Hotels, formerly Cimarron West Hotel, celebrated their grand opening the weekend of November 17th and 18th in the newly renovated buildings. The Kensington Residential Hotels are licensed as Adult Residential Sheltered Care Homes (A.R.S.C.H.). In the State of New Mexico, A.R.S.C.H. residents may have physical or mental disabilities, but must be ambulatory or otherwise mobile.

The Circle K convenience store in Lovington closed in late October. According to Grady Cleckler, District Manager, the closure was due to reduced profits. Cleckler said the convenience store chain has 79 stores in New Mexico, of which they are closing the Lovington and the Clovis stores.

Los Alamos Area:

A $53 million **fusion energy research project** at Los Alamos National Laboratory has been shut down before it opened. Work on the Los Alamos Confinement Physics Research Facility will cease because of funding reductions for the Department of Energy's magnetic fusion research program. The Los Alamos' fusion research staff of 150 will be reduced. There has been no decision as to whether people will be laid off or absorbed into other programs. In 1990, Los Alamos Laboratories received $22 million in fusion research funding with $10.9 million of it for the Confinement Physics Research Facility.

Las Cruces Area:

A **new cancer treatment center** opened in early December on the grounds of Memorial Medical Center. According to Terri Read, public relations director, the new 7,000-square-foot facility will offer radiation therapy for all types of cancer treatment. The new treatment center is expected to treat about 30 patients each day. Employment will consist of radiation therapy technologists, nurses and others who work under the direction of the radiation oncologist.

One of the three local **Furr's Supermarkets** will shut down in mid-January. The majority of the workers affected will be transferred to one of the other two local stores or in Furr's El Paso stores.

A local machined parts operation, **Las Cruces Machine Co.**, has received a $1 million contract from Martin Marietta Corporation to make parts for the U.S. Postal Service. The contract will begin April 1, 1991 and extend until December 1, 1993. The company expects to add six new employees to the 10 it already employs. The firm will manufacture precision mechanical parts and components used in the new Postal Service letter and package sorting equipment.

Las Vegas Area:

The Inn on the Santa Fe Trail, formerly known as the La Loma Motel, is being remodeled and is slated to open March 1, 1991. The remodeled Inn on the Santa Fe Trail will be constructed in two stages over a period of seven years. Phase I will include creating an enclosed compound with a complete facade, grounds and existing guest room renovation, and Phase II will include completion of 16 additional guest rooms and suites, conference space, an enclosed swimming pool and expanded spa.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held for a $3.2 million **Comfort Inn** motel in late November. Construction of the 101-room, 48,000 square-foot building, will be complete by the summer of 1991.

Raton Area:

A non-profit group, **United Veterans Center Inc.**, is spearheading a drive to break ground next summer on a $12 million veterans center. Plans for the $12 million center include a museum and medical facility. Possible future expansion will include condominiums, a 150-room hotel, equestrian center, restaurants and shops. According to Terry Steele, incorporator, funding sources for the $12 million will come primarily from corporations and grants.

Roswell Area:

Construction is expected to start in January 1991 for a multi-million dollar milk-processing plant by **Associated Milk Producers Inc. (AMPI)** in Chaves County. The plant should be operational by the spring of 1992. Roswell was chosen for the investment because of its abundant supply of high-quality alfalfa, moderate temperatures and the number of dairies in the area. The plant is expected to employ about 100 people.

According to a report from the Roswell Labor Service Center, **El Jefe Salsa**,which is located in Chaves County, seems to be booming. The company has been in business almost one year, and is now shipping 120,000 to 140,000 pounds of salsa a month.

Sandoval County Area:

A **Vickers** gas station/convenience store has opened at Southern Boulevard and Nicklaus Drive in Rio Rancho. This is the 16th Vickers in New Mexico.

Santa Fe Area:

Santa Fe's largest hotel, **the Eldorado**, is considering the purchase of an adjacent shopping center, San Francisco Plaza, for an expansion project. The additional space would be used to add rooms, parking and a new swimming pool to the hotel. The expansion will add 35 to 50 more rooms to the 218-room hotel. The General Manager, Paul Margetson, says no final decision has been made.

Dunlaps Department Store closed at the end of December. The store employed 25 to 30 people. Several factors prompted the closing including unsuccessful lease negotiations and increased retail competition.

A third Santa Fe **McDonald's** is scheduled to begin construction this month at the corner of St. Michael's Drive and Pacheco Street. The facility should be complete sometime in the spring.

(Continued from page 1)

Nationally, both construction and manufacturing have lost jobs over the year, while mining is posting a small increase.

New Mexico's service producing sector has grown by 7,100 jobs from 1989, with services and government accounting for the majority of the gains. The government increase was largely in the local category, primarily at public schools. Services was up by 4,700 jobs or 3.4 percent, and the increase was spread among most industry subsectors, with health services being the largest gainer. Transportation & public utilities and finance, insurance, & real estate (FIRE) continued to show fewer jobs than in 1989. Nationwide, the FIRE industry is also showing an employment decline, although somewhat less percentage wise than in New Mexico. However, transportation nationally is posting job growth of about two percent, contrasting with New Mexico's employment decline of two percent. Employment in the other service producing industry, trade, is now unchanged in New Mexico from its year ago level. Trade job growth had been falling since reaching a peak of 3.5 percent in early 1989. Nationwide, trade industry employment is also showing virtually no growth over the year.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Page 1, 3, 5, and New Mexico Labor Force Estimates on the last page but one of the New Mexico Labor Market Review

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work) - Page 2, 4, and 6 of New Mexico Labor Market Review

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

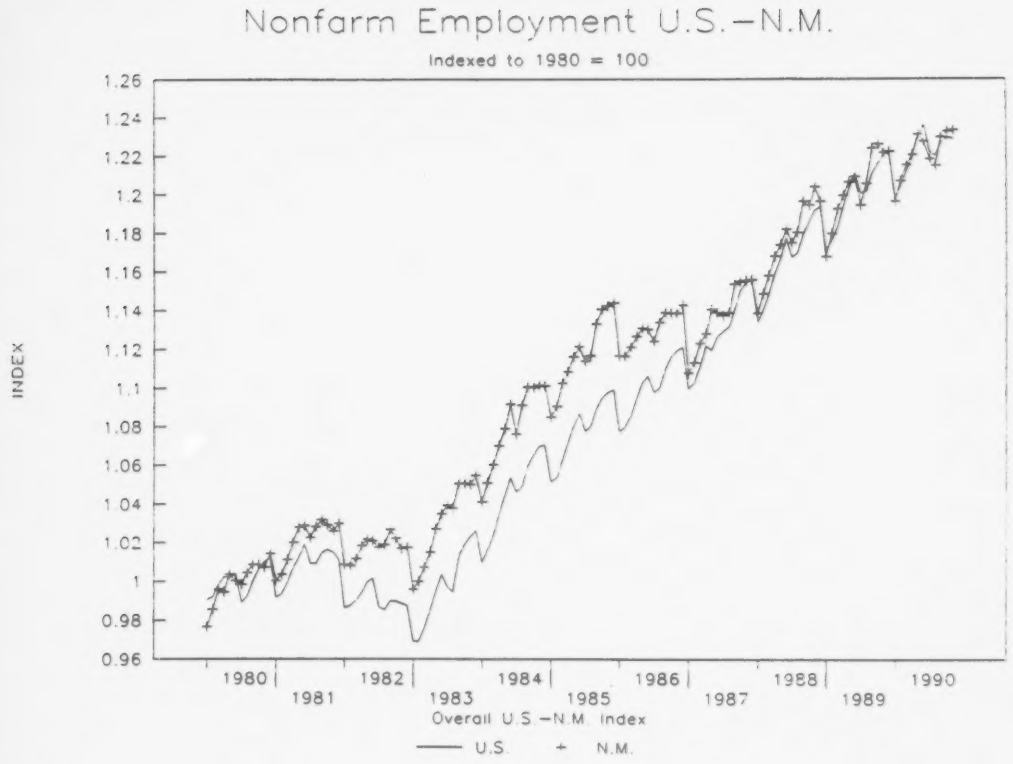
Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

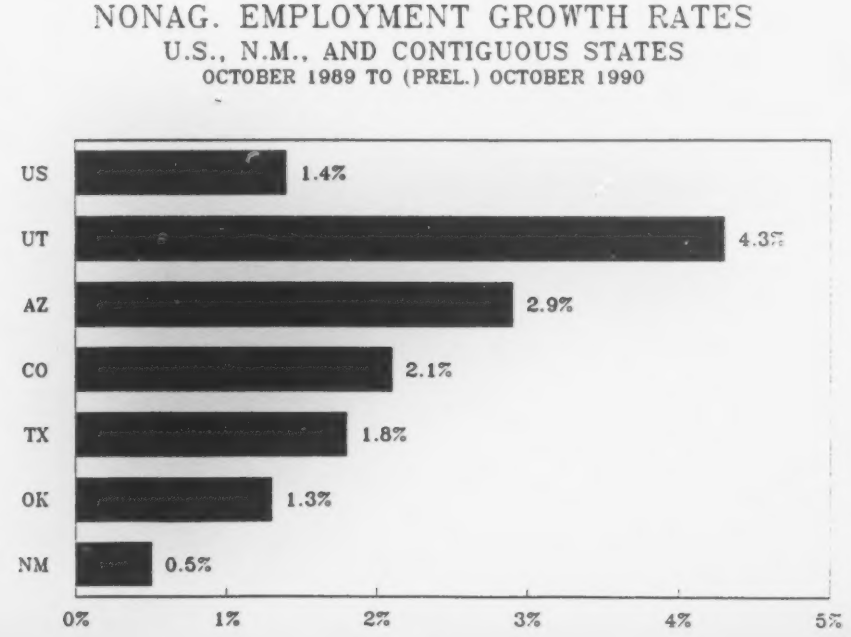
Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.


Nonfarm Employment U.S.—N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
INDEX
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
Overall U.S.—N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
OCTOBER 1989 TO (PREL.) OCTOBER 1990
US
1.4%
UT
4.3%
AZ
2.9%
CO
2.1%
TX
1.8%
OK
1.3%
NM
0.5%
0%
1%
2%
3%
4%
5%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest

STATE	RANKING	OCTOBER 1989	(PREL.) OCTOBER 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	601.8	641.5	39.7	6.6%
UTAH	2	706.1	736.8	30.7	4.3%
WASHINGTON	3	2100	2177.9	77.9	3.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	1521.8	1576	54.2	3.6%
IDAHO	5	383.2	396.8	13.6	3.5%
FLORIDA	6	5327.4	5484.7	157.3	3.0%
ARIZONA	7	1483.5	1527.1	43.6	2.9%
NEBRASKA	8	715.4	734.8	19.4	2.7%
OREGON	9	1237.4	1269.3	31.9	2.6%
ARKANSAS	10	907.5	929.8	22.3	2.5%
OHIO	11	4885.7	4997.5	111.8	2.3%
COLORADO	12	1482.1	1513.1	31	2.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	265.5	270.9	5.4	2.0%
HAWAII	14	510.1	519.7	9.6	1.9%
ALASKA	14	230.9	235.2	4.3	1.9%
TEXAS	16	6864.1	6990.4	126.3	1.8%
INDIANA	16	2504.8	2550.6	45.8	1.8%
KANSAS	18	1084.1	1102.8	18.7	1.7%
MINNESOTA	18	2132.3	2168.4	36.1	1.7%
KENTUCKY	18	1461.2	1485.6	24.4	1.7%
CALIFORNIA	21	12662.5	12863.8	201.3	1.6%
IOWA	22	1224.9	1243.4	18.5	1.5%
WISCONSIN	22	2269	2302.3	33.3	1.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	24	281.2	285.2	4	1.4%
LOUISIANA	24	1524.6	1546.1	21.5	1.4%
WYOMING	24	197.8	200.5	2.7	1.4%
OKLAHOMA	27	1163.2	1177.9	14.7	1.3%
VIRGINIA	28	2904.8	2935.2	30.4	1.0%
ALABAMA	29	1598.5	1612.9	14.4	0.9%
GEORGIA	29	2983.4	3009.1	25.7	0.9%
MONTANA	31	298.8	301.2	2.4	0.8%
DELAWARE	31	344.6	347.3	2.7	0.8%
MARYLAND	33	2165.6	2181.1	15.5	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	33	937.2	943.6	6.4	0.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	33	622.8	627	4.2	0.7%
NEW MEXICO	36	570.6	573.4	2.8	0.5%
MISSOURI	37	2338.4	2347.8	9.4	0.4%
ILLINIOS	38	5230.5	5244.2	13.7	0.3%
TENNESSEE	39	2187.4	2191	3.6	0.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	3119.6	3123.9	4.3	0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	40	5166.7	5173.1	6.4	0.1%
NEW YORK	42	8318.5	8298	-20.5	-0.2%
NEW JERSEY	43	3724.7	3713.9	-10.8	-0.3%
MICHIGAN	43	3956.9	3945.2	-11.7	-0.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	45	686	681.4	-4.6	-0.7%
CONNECTICUT	46	1692.1	1676.4	-15.7	-0.9%
VERMONT	47	263	258.6	-4.4	-1.7%
RHODE ISLAND	48	463.4	453.3	-10.1	-2.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	531.3	516.3	-15	-2.8%
MAINE	50	554.1	536.9	-17.2	-3.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	3120.3	3023	-97.3	-3.1%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 1990				REVISED OCTOBER 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	699,515	657,143	42,372	6.1%	700,080	661,470	38,610	5.5%	-565	-4,327	3,762	-0.1%	-0.7%	9.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,351	249,749	12,602	4.8%	263,631	251,531	12,100	4.6%	-1,280	-1,782	502	-0.5%	-0.7%	4.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,623	56,965	3,658	6.0%	61,276	57,863	3,413	5.6%	-653	-898	245	-1.1%	-1.6%	7.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,245	66,549	2,696	3.9%	69,906	67,315	2,591	3.7%	-661	-766	105	-0.9%	-1.1%	4.1%
Catron	1,347	1,156	191	14.2%	1,297	1,151	146	11.3%	50	5	45	3.9%	0.4%	30.8%
Chaves	24,416	23,280	1,136	4.7%	24,422	23,279	1,143	4.7%	-6	1	-7	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%
Cibola	8,990	8,004	986	11.0%	8,847	8,049	798	9.0%	143	-45	188	1.6%	-0.6%	23.6%
Colfax	6,071	5,590	481	7.9%	6,002	5,595	407	6.8%	69	-5	74	1.1%	-0.1%	18.2%
Curry	17,184	16,124	1,060	6.2%	17,154	16,111	1,043	6.1%	30	13	17	0.2%	0.1%	1.6%
De Baca	934	881	53	5.7%	929	880	49	5.3%	5	1	4	0.5%	0.1%	8.2%
Eddy	19,776	18,407	1,369	6.9%	19,606	18,431	1,175	6.0%	170	-24	194	0.9%	-0.1%	16.5%
Grant	10,630	9,791	839	7.9%	10,554	9,792	762	7.2%	76	-1	77	0.7%	0.0%	10.1%
Guadalupe	1,724	1,557	167	9.7%	1,703	1,566	137	8.0%	21	-9	30	1.2%	-0.6%	21.9%
Harding	362	313	49	13.5%	337	296	41	12.2%	25	17	8	7.4%	5.7%	19.5%
Hidalgo	2,827	2,670	157	5.6%	2,829	2,666	163	5.8%	-2	4	-6	-0.1%	0.2%	-3.7%
Lea	21,242	20,263	979	4.6%	21,365	20,460	905	4.2%	-123	-197	74	-0.6%	-1.0%	8.2%
Lincoln	6,401	5,992	409	6.4%	6,412	6,069	343	5.3%	-11	-77	66	-0.2%	-1.3%	19.2%
Luna	6,171	5,410	761	12.3%	6,212	5,695	517	8.3%	-41	-285	244	-0.7%	-5.0%	47.2%
McKinley	19,064	17,298	1,766	9.3%	18,538	16,998	1,540	8.3%	526	300	226	2.8%	1.8%	14.7%
Mora	1,266	918	348	27.5%	1,108	883	225	20.3%	158	35	123	14.3%	4.0%	54.7%
Otero	18,849	17,518	1,331	7.1%	18,815	17,560	1,255	6.7%	34	-42	76	0.2%	-0.2%	6.1%
Quay	4,697	4,358	339	7.2%	4,651	4,348	303	6.5%	46	10	36	1.0%	0.2%	11.9%
Rio Arriba	13,178	11,535	1,643	12.5%	12,985	11,644	1,341	10.3%	193	-109	302	1.5%	-0.9%	22.5%
Roosevelt	7,989	7,745	244	3.1%	8,105	7,841	264	3.3%	-116	-96	-20	-1.4%	-1.2%	-7.6%
Sandoval	29,509	27,777	1,732	5.9%	29,566	27,989	1,577	5.3%	-57	-212	155	-0.2%	-0.8%	9.8%
San Juan	34,607	32,023	2,584	7.5%	34,494	32,141	2,353	6.8%	113	-118	231	0.3%	-0.4%	9.8%
San Miguel	9,680	8,724	956	9.9%	9,469	8,690	779	8.2%	211	34	177	2.2%	0.4%	22.7%
Sierra	2,819	2,626	193	6.8%	2,754	2,623	131	4.8%	65	3	62	2.4%	0.1%	47.3%
Socorro	5,963	5,569	394	6.6%	5,916	5,543	373	6.3%	47	26	21	0.8%	0.5%	5.6%
Taos	9,910	8,212	1,698	17.1%	9,604	8,293	1,311	13.7%	306	-81	387	3.2%	-1.0%	29.5%
Torrance	3,865	3,581	284	7.3%	3,816	3,569	247	6.5%	49	12	37	1.3%	0.3%	15.0%
Union	2,021	1,896	125	6.2%	1,900	1,829	71	3.7%	121	67	54	6.4%	3.7%	76.1%
Valencia	15,804	14,662	1,142	7.2%	15,877	14,770	1,107	7.0%	-73	-108	35	-0.5%	-0.7%	3.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 1990				REVISED NOVEMBER 1989				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	699,515	657,143	42,372	6.1%	701,422	661,027	40,395	5.8%	-1,907	-3,884	1,977	-0.3%	-0.6%	4.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,351	249,749	12,602	4.8%	267,589	254,866	12,723	4.8%	-5,238	-5,117	-121	-2.0%	-2.0%	-1.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,623	56,965	3,658	6.0%	60,466	57,003	3,463	5.7%	157	-38	195	0.3%	-0.1%	5.6%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,245	66,549	2,696	3.9%	67,703	65,373	2,330	3.4%	1,542	1,176	366	2.3%	1.8%	15.7%
Catron	1,347	1,156	191	14.2%	1,387	1,270	117	8.4%	-40	-114	74	-2.9%	-9.0%	63.2%
Chaves	24,416	23,280	1,136	4.7%	24,357	23,419	938	3.9%	59	-139	198	0.2%	-0.6%	21.1%
Cibola	8,990	8,004	986	11.0%	9,548	8,693	855	9.0%	-558	-689	131	-5.8%	-7.9%	15.3%
Colfax	6,071	5,590	481	7.9%	6,007	5,533	474	7.9%	64	57	7	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%
Curry	17,184	16,124	1,060	6.2%	17,157	16,174	983	5.7%	27	-50	77	0.2%	-0.3%	7.8%
De Baca	934	881	53	5.7%	945	891	54	5.7%	-11	-10	-1	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.9%
Eddy	19,776	18,407	1,369	6.9%	19,588	18,372	1,216	6.2%	188	35	153	1.0%	0.2%	12.6%
Grant	10,630	9,791	839	7.9%	10,884	9,998	886	8.1%	-254	-207	-47	-2.3%	-2.1%	-5.3%
Guadalupe	1,724	1,557	167	9.7%	1,718	1,528	190	11.1%	6	29	-23	0.3%	1.9%	-12.1%
Harding	362	313	49	13.5%	379	312	67	17.7%	-17	1	-18	-4.5%	0.3%	-26.9%
Hidalgo	2,827	2,670	157	5.6%	2,800	2,639	161	5.8%	27	31	-4	1.0%	1.2%	-2.5%
Lea	21,242	20,263	979	4.6%	21,589	20,542	1,047	4.8%	-347	-279	-68	-1.6%	-1.4%	-6.5%
Lincoln	6,401	5,992	409	6.4%	6,403	6,083	320	5.0%	-2	-91	89	0.0%	-1.5%	27.8%
Luna	6,171	5,410	761	12.3%	6,073	5,308	765	12.6%	98	102	-4	1.6%	1.9%	-0.5%
McKinley	19,064	17,298	1,766	9.3%	18,673	17,325	1,348	7.2%	391	-27	418	2.1%	-0.2%	31.0%
Mora	1,266	918	348	27.5%	1,213	931	282	23.2%	53	-13	66	4.4%	-1.4%	23.4%
Otero	18,849	17,518	1,331	7.1%	18,921	17,761	1,160	6.1%	-72	-243	171	-0.4%	-1.4%	14.7%
Quay	4,697	4,358	339	7.2%	4,612	4,393	219	4.7%	85	-35	120	1.8%	-0.8%	54.8%
Rio Arriba	13,178	11,535	1,643	12.5%	13,275	11,623	1,652	12.4%	-97	-88	-9	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.5%
Roosevelt	7,989	7,745	244	3.1%	8,142	7,820	322	4.0%	-153	-75	-78	-1.9%	-1.0%	-24.2%
Sandoval	29,509	27,777	1,732	5.9%	29,044	27,128	1,916	6.6%	465	649	-184	1.6%	2.4%	-9.6%
San Juan	34,607	32,023	2,584	7.5%	34,066	31,512	2,554	7.5%	541	511	30	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%
San Miguel	9,680	8,724	956	9.9%	9,543	8,625	918	9.6%	137	99	38	1.4%	1.1%	4.1%
Sierra	2,819	2,626	193	6.8%	2,735	2,596	139	5.1%	84	30	54	3.1%	1.2%	38.8%
Socorro	5,963	5,569	394	6.6%	5,800	5,462	338	5.8%	163	107	56	2.8%	2.0%	16.6%
Taos	9,910	8,212	1,698	17.1%	9,365	7,942	1,423	15.2%	545	270	275	5.8%	3.4%	19.3%
Torrance	3,865	3,581	284	7.3%	3,788	3,488	300	7.9%	77	93	-16	2.0%	2.7%	-5.3%
Union	2,021	1,896	125	6.2%	2,054	1,958	96	4.7%	-33	-62	29	-1.6%	-3.2%	30.2%
Valencia	15,804	14,662	1,142	7.2%	15,598	14,459	1,139	7.3%	206	203	3	1.3%	1.4%	0.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

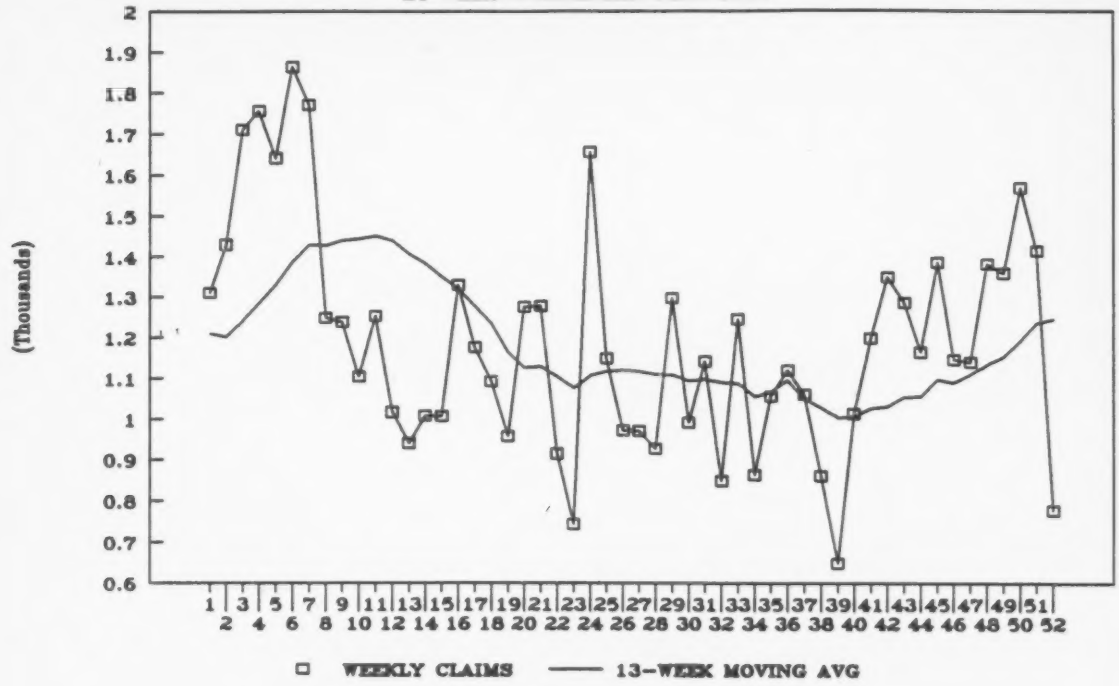
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	GEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	LEROY BACA	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

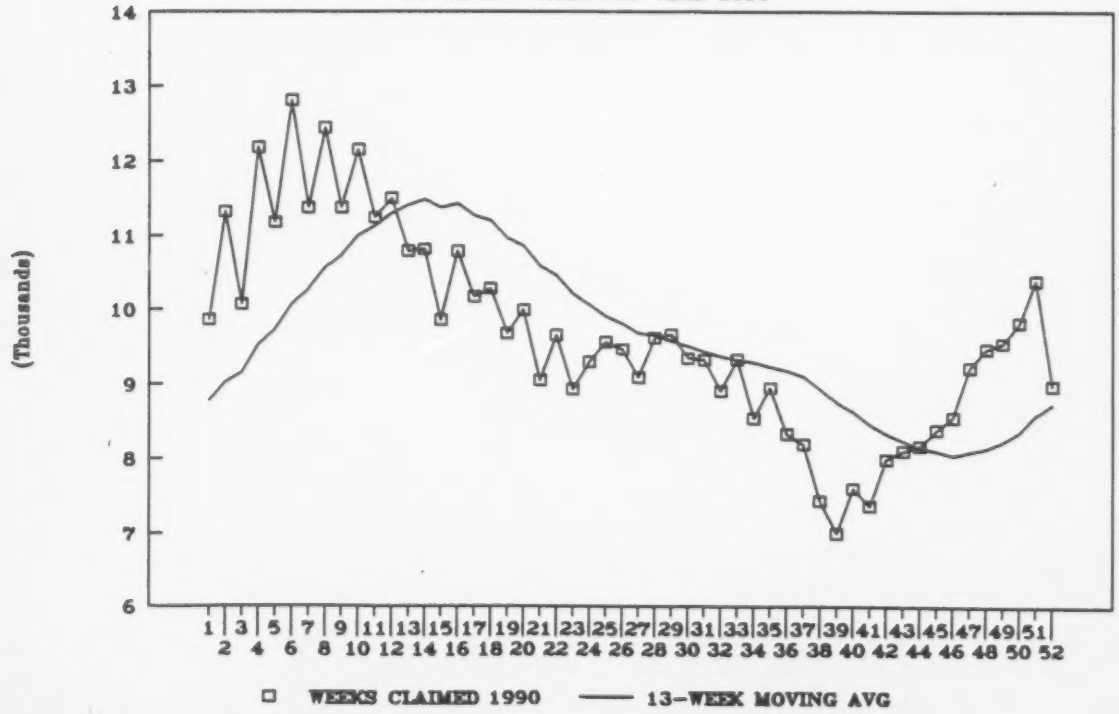
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INITIAL CLAIMS

BY WEEK - CALENDAR YEAR 1990



INTRASTATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

BY WEEK - CALENDAR YEAR 1990



Source: ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU, ACTUARIAL RESEARCH